

## N. Y. Aliens In Panic Over Zone Order

Prominent Business Men Barred From Offices by the New Decree

Vainly Plead With Marshal

Even German Residents of Riverside Drive May Be Ousted

With the realization that every available Federal force, military and civil, is to be applied to the enforcement of the restrictions put on enemy aliens by President Wilson in his recent proclamation, dismay seized local German circles yesterday.

Prominent business men with offices in the barred zones, men who conclusively proved their excellent commercial associations and took friends with them to uphold them as "good fellows," visited the office of Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, in the throes of apprehension.

"I am the president of such and such company, with offices at West Street," or "I am the head of the second-story concern in the Whitehall Building," they variously announced. "You are not going to put me out."

"Are you a German?" invariably asked the Marshal, and, on being answered in the affirmative, as invariably replied, "You must vacate."

Pleas of Aliens in Vain  
Pleas that the pleaders were residents of long standing and established integrity, that they would be ruined financially, that they owned property in the restricted areas which required their presence, or that numerous employees depended upon them for their livelihood, were met by the Marshal with the reiterated dictum—"Show citizenship papers or get out!"

But citizenship, they said, was a state they had fully expected to attain, but had neglected to acquire in the stress of business. One man who owns six saloons in the South-street district said he had been in New York for more than twenty years—that an army of Americans would vouch for him—but that he had never been naturalized. He will be unable to visit his places of business until after the war.

Hundreds of Germans living between East Fifty-fourth Street and East Eighty-sixth Street on Avenue A and East End Avenue will be called upon to vacate their homes. Even German residents of Riverside Drive will be ousted if they occupy houses or apartments within 100 yards of the waterfront.

"The President's order is clear," said Marshal McCarthy. "These people will have to go unless Washington sanctions some exceptions. I believe certain exceptions to be advisable, but I am prepared to carry out the order as it is now."

Police Asked to Aid  
Arthur Woods, Police Commissioner, yesterday was requested by United States Attorney General Gregory to give the cooperation of the Police Department to the work of registering alien enemies. Marshal McCarthy yesterday had not received instructions concerning the manner in which the registration is to be accomplished.

Army officers, acting under instructions of Major General Eli D. Hoyle, commanding the Department of the East, continued yesterday the task of preparing plans for the distribution of troops along the waterfronts of New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Staten Island.

The only enemy alien sent to Ellis Island yesterday was William Hochstetzer, a German reservist, who was arrested by detectives of Inspector Tupper's bomb squad and found to possess cryptographic negatives of various bridges, government reservations and fortifications. Hochstetzer, questioned for two hours by Assistant United States Attorney John C. Knox, refused to give any information concerning his activities in the United States.

Zone Rules to Make Hoboken as 'Verboten' As Kaiser's Own Park  
Hoboken bids fair to soon become as "verboten" for Germans as the Kaiser's park in Potsdam.

Under the provisions of the President's alien registration proclamation, that city, where the government's enemy laid Monday night made Teutonic faces along the waterfront as rare as Kohlers, may be cleared entirely of unnaturalized Germans. The former home of the Hamburg-American Line is to undergo a screening process, which, it was declared, would leave it as American as any other city in the United States with a similar proportion of foreign-born citizens.

In addition to the duty of registering the enemy aliens, the President, in the proclamation published Tuesday, delegated to the Attorney General the power to establish forbidden zones about warehouses, factories, elevators, railroad terminals or any other property deemed of particular value to the United States in war time. The Attorney General, if he chooses, may fix areas half a mile in extent, and Hoboken heard yesterday that that was exactly what he intended to do in its case.

One of the largest factories there, the Krupp & Esser plant, which is making periscopes, range finders and other mathematical instruments for the army and navy, is at Fifth and Adams Streets, almost in the center of the city. Hoboken is known as the "Mill City." A half-mile area of "Mile

## Conscientious Objectors Lose Vote in Britain

Parliament Amends Electoral Bill to Disfranchise All Those Exempted

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The House of Commons, by a vote of 209 to 171, adopted an amendment to the electoral bill disfranchising conscientious objectors to war.

In the course of the debate, which lasted throughout the entire afternoon, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the government did not desire to influence the House in any way on the question, but that it would leave the members free to vote as their consciences dictated.

## N. Y. Suffragists Reject Reprisal Against 'Antis'

Women in Convention Clear Themselves of Charge of Vindictiveness

The New York State suffragists knocked out the "reprisal plank" from their platform yesterday afternoon.

The section of the recommendations, which previously declared that suffragists should campaign against men "who were consistently opposed to woman suffrage, and whose records show them to have been opposed to the interests of women and children and to humanitarian legislation in general," was purged of the words "who were consistently opposed to woman suffrage." The change clears the suffragists of the charge of "vindictiveness" against Elton R. Brown, Senator James Wadsworth, Jr., and other opponents of suffrage.

The matter was cleared up by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party for New York City, when she rose in the convention yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton, and demanded to know who was responsible for giving out the "reprisal clause" to the press.

"This clause had been struck out at the session of the state committee in the morning," said Miss Hay, "and should never have been given out."

Miss Alice Morgan Wright, secretary of the party, explained that the recommendations had been released for publication before the changes had been made.

Miss Hay Caused the Change  
Miss Hay said after the meeting that the recommendations had been formulated by the executive board of the party, and when they were proposed before the state committee she had herself moved to amend them in a way to cut out the reprisal clause. She also declared that she would challenge the policy of campaigning against members of Congress who failed to endorse the Federal amendment. This subject will come up for final action at the convention this morning.

The plank makes no reference to the previous attitude of Representatives toward the Federal amendment, but states: "In view of the likelihood of the immediate submission of the Federal amendment to the state legislatures for ratification, we should campaign against the nomination or election of candidates for the New York Legislature and campaign against candidates for Congress who will not agree to endorse the Federal amendment, providing the Federal amendment has not passed before the next Congressional election, which takes place in 1918."

It was pointed out that critics of woman suffrage would interpret this to mean that the suffragists would put the Federal amendment ahead of the war issue in the coming election. The question was put thus:

"Suppose there were two candidates for Congress, one a disloyal person, but a friend of the Federal amendment, and the other a loyal, patriotic American, who did not believe in the Federal amendment, would you not be committed to voting for the disloyal person?"

Mrs. Catt Was Angry  
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, fixed the question with an angry eye.

"Any one who puts that interpretation upon that plank is guilty of the grossest misrepresentation," she said. "We are organized for suffrage, and within that field we intend to work for suffrage with all our might. No one has any right to drag other issues into our platform."

"What that platform means is that, other things being equal, we shall vote for the man who is a friend of our cause. It would probably never come to an issue, anyway, because this matter will be thrashed out in the primaries, and no one will run for Congress who is not in favor of the Federal amendment."

Miss Hay when asked what she would do in the emergency of being obliged to choose between a disloyal person and a loyal one, said:

"If the whole fate of my country hung on one man, and that man could save the country, but was opposed to the Federal amendment, of course I should vote for him."

James Leas Laidlaw also repudiated the hint that the women would put suffrage first in a national emergency.

"It is not probable," she said, "that the pro-Germans, who have been the

## British Lose 17 Merchant Ships in Week

Toll of U-Boats and Mines Takes Jump Over Preceding Week

Ten Vessels Over Tonnage of 1,600

Greatest Destruction Since the Latter Part of October

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Seventeen British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement issued by the Admiralty. Of these ten were vessels of 1,600 tons and over and seven of less than 1,600 tons.

Last week's record of British merchantmen sunk greatly exceeds that of the previous week, when only one vessel of 1,600 tons or over and five craft of less tonnage were sent to the bottom. In fact, it represents in the aggregate the greatest number of vessels destroyed since the week of October 28, when eighteen were lost. Since then there has been a gradual falling off in shipping losses, until the minimum since Germany's intensified submarine campaign began was reached November 11 with a total of six.

As far as the losses of large vessels are concerned, the present Admiralty report apparently bears out the optimistic statement made recently by Premier Lloyd George that he had no further fear of submarines; also that of the First Lord of the Admiralty that enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, for the sinkings in the 1,600 and over category last week were the lowest since March, except for the weeks of September 16, November 4 and November 11, when in the two former weeks the total in each instance was eight and in the latter one.

Premier Lloyd George in his address to the House of Commons early in the present week said that five submarines had been destroyed last Saturday, but he gave no further information on the subject. Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, in his maiden speech before Parliament, asserted that between 40 and 50 per cent of German submarines operating in the North Sea and the Arctic and Atlantic had been sunk.

He added that enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, but that the Germans were building them faster than they previously had done.

U-Boat Routes Better Known to Allied Navies  
[Staff Correspondence]  
LONDON, Nov. 21.—The submarines' regular routes to and from their bases are becoming better and better known to the British and American navies. How well, the Germans are probably anxious to know.

The Admiralty so far is silent as to the means whereby five "peaks of the sea," as Lloyd George so aptly calls them, were put out of business last Saturday, and there is considerable speculation here whether they were sagged in bunches or coincidentally in many zones of operation. One suggestion connects the naval enterprise in Heligoland Bight Saturday with the destruction of the enemy submarines.

Another is that the air raid on Zebrugg resulted in direct hits on several U-boats lying in a basin. A third is that British destroyers discovered a nest of U-boats somewhere on the bottom and were able to destroy them without loss.

Bagging five U-boats in one day is a considerable feat and unparalleled in the history of war. It may well be considered the British navy's greatest single day's success. According to the Admiralty, the British were engaged for six weeks to turn out one of these undersea monsters, so the loss of five represented nearly eight months' work in the aggregate.

One Ship in Week Is Italy's Submarine Loss  
ROME, Nov. 21.—Italian marine losses from submarine attacks during the week ended November 18 were one large steamer sunk and another steamer damaged by a torpedo and another torpedoed. Today's official announcement says:

First Keel Laid by Federal Ship Company  
In the presence of most of the high officials of the United States Steel Corporation, President Farrell drove the first rivet at 10:30 yesterday morning in the keel of the first ship to be built by the Federal Shipbuilding Company. Robert MacGregor, vice-president and general manager of the Federal company, acted as rivet holder.

The first rivet of the first ship, which is to be named Liberty, was driven in the first plate rolled by the Liberty mills at Homestead, Penn., built with all possible speed in order to provide material for the Liberty fleet.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the Steel Corporation, made a patriotic speech to the more than a thousand workmen who were present. He dwelt on the important service the men were rendering in the building of ships, and declared their function was one of dignity and honor.

American Dentist Is Drafted Into German Army  
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.—Dr. Fisher, an American dentist, who has been practising in Cologne, has been taken into the German army, according to the latest news from Germany. The conscription was made under the law requiring, under certain conditions, that foreign residents in Germany serve in the army.

Dr. Fisher hails from Chicago. He has resided in Germany for more than ten years.

# British Tanks Plunge Five Miles Through the Hindenburg Line; Smash "Impenetrable Barrier"

## Berlin Admits Halt of Drive Along Piave

"No Change" and "No News," Official Bulletins Say

LONDON, Nov. 21.—German admission that the advance in Italy has received a check is seen here in today's curiously brief statements from von Ludendorff on the vast operation.

The Berlin official statement simply said there was no change on the Italian front, while the supplementary report to-night declared there was "no news from Italy." When things are going well the Prussian communiqués are long.

According to an Amsterdam dispatch, the war correspondent of the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger" says the Teutons allied movement for turning the Italian front into a new theater of operations. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" asserts that the Italians, reinforced with guns and infantry, have prepared strong defenses on the lower Piave River. There is speculation here as to whether these reinforcements constitute Allied units, which have now had ample time to reach the front.

Rome reported another serious reverse for the Teutons in the action between the Brenta and Piave rivers, where the foe has made wholesale but futile sacrifices in attempts to rush the line of small mountains and thus gain the plains behind the Piave line.

Dense masses of hostile infantry assaulted Monte Pertica, northwest of Monte Grappa, three times. Each time they were thrown back with enormous losses. The attacks repeated the history of the sanguinary, but useless attempts on Monte Montebelluna and Monte Tomba, which were the features of the previous day's fighting.

The two last mentioned peaks are still firmly in the hands of Diaz's men. The Teutons holding only a precarious footing on the northern slopes of Monte Tomba. Rome officially reported today that von Below had failed to renew his attacks on either stronghold.

The defense of the Italians in the hills and the lack of infantry operations along the lower Piave have created an optimistic feeling among military observers here. It is generally thought the crisis is past. The Teutons now probably are reduced to the slow detail operations of trench warfare. Moreover, the great Franco-British offensive just opened on the West front is bound to help relieve the situation of the Italians.

Bolsheviks to Ask Armistice for All To Discuss Peace  
LONDON, Nov. 21.—No Russian military communication was issued today. A Petrograd message received by the British Admiralty by Wireless Press says:

"A political communiqué states that by order of the All-Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Congress, the Council of 'the People's Commissaries' has assumed power, with obligation to offer all the peoples and their respective governments an immediate armistice on all fronts, with the purpose of opening negotiations immediately for the conclusion of a 'democratic peace.'"

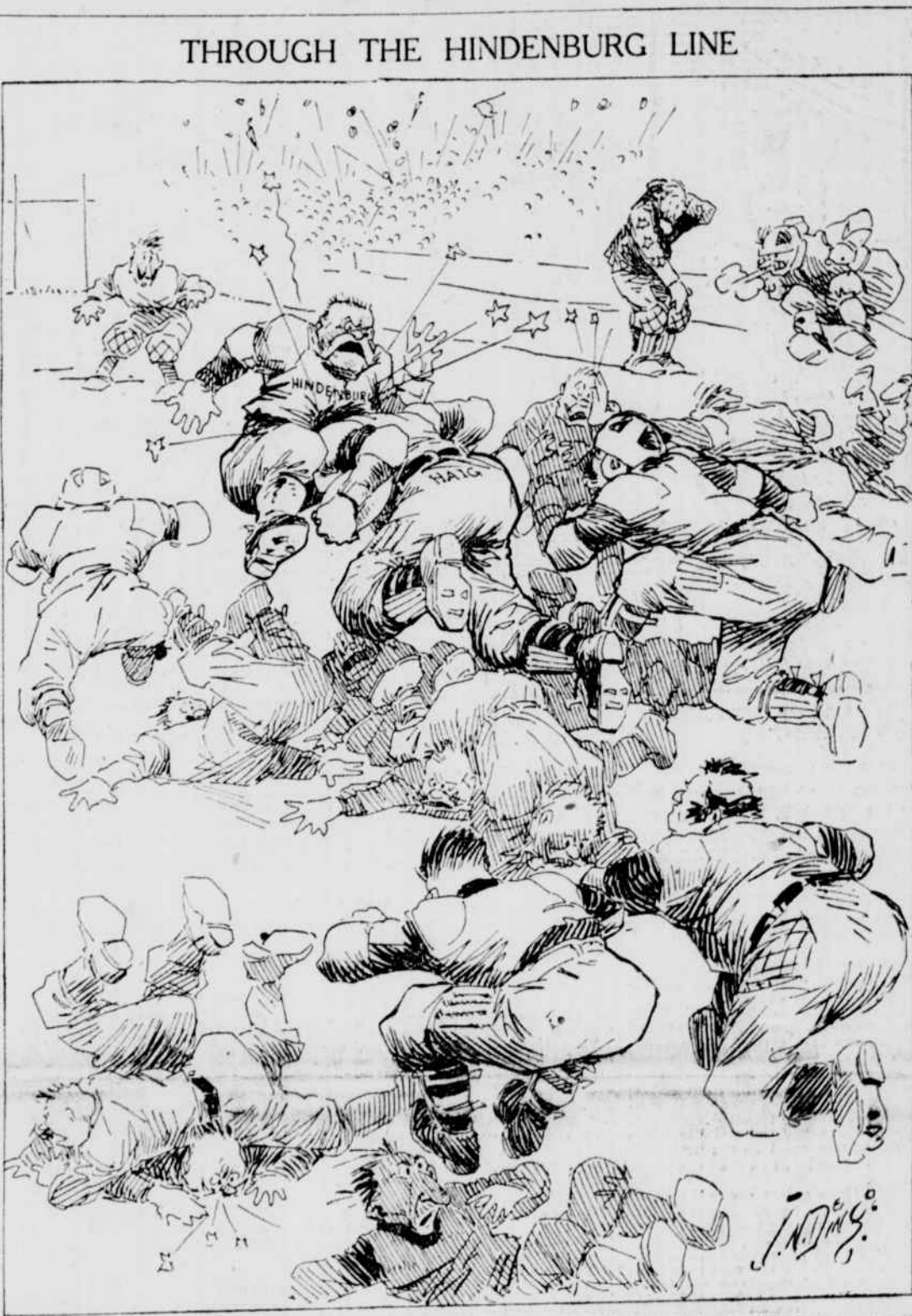
"When the power of the Council is firmly established throughout the country the Council will, without delay, make a formal proposal for the conclusion of a 'democratic peace.'"

A draft message to this effect has been sent to all the people's commissaries for foreign affairs and to all the plenipotentiaries and representatives of Allied nations in Petrograd. The Council also has sent orders to the citizen commander-in-chief that after receiving the present message he shall approach the commanding authorities of the enemy armies with an offer of a cessation of all hostile activities for the purpose of opening peace negotiations. And that he shall, first, put the Council constantly informed by direct wire of the progress of the negotiations, and second, that he shall sign the preliminary act only after approval by the Commissaries' Council. The communiqué is signed by Comissars' Council: Trotsky, Commissary of Foreign Affairs; Krylenko, Commissary of War; Butch-Bruvitch, chairman of the council, and Gorbounov, Secretary.

Russians Roll Turks Back; Capture 1,600  
PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—The Russian Caucasus armies have won a marked success against the enemy along the River Dyal, according to information reaching the army and the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates. The Russians initiated an attack and overcame the enemy, capturing 1,600 of them, of whom 134 were officers. The morale of the troops is said to be excellent.

Labor Dictator Is Urged  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The appointment of a labor dictator for the purpose of the war is suggested in a statement issued today by the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, which urges a labor policy for the United States.

It declares there is no real coordination between the various governmental agencies attempting to deal with the labor problem, and asserts that for the safety of America and the winning of the war American public opinion must be directed to the fundamental interests of the nation.



## "Every Tank Is Expected to Do Its Damndest," Was the Order—Each Did

Tanks Even Took A Town by Storm  
[By The Associated Press]  
BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21.—Just before the tanks went forward yesterday to prepare the way for the British infantry and cavalry the general commanding the iron monitors distributed an order of the day in which he said:

"We expect every tank to do its damndest."

They did this, and dealt the Germans one of the most staggering blows they have received in many months. With the tank general leading them in a monitor which flew his flag, they charged through two of the strongest lines in the German defense system on the Western front, and though these fortified trenches had not been there, and behind them, on a front of some six miles, infantry and cavalry poured through the great gaps which had been made.

The correspondent early today passed the main Hindenburg line near Havrincourt. The paths of the British tanks through the great mass of barbed wire before this line could be clearly followed. In many places the tanks had torn the obstruction away completely, leaving wide gaps, which were entirely free for the troops to pass through. The German trenches and dug-outs were in a state of confusion, which showed plainly the haste with which the enemy abandoned this famous ditch.

The correspondent was also privileged to watch the tanks going into operation yesterday when the great battle started. There had been little artillery firing and only the occasional rattling echo of a machine gun.

Then came a period of absolute stillness. Suddenly the long line of British tanks moved forward, and in a moment the variegated signal lights of the German shot high in the air. The British troops came out of their shelters and with fixed bayonets and grenades followed the tanks swiftly toward the enemy barriers.

The ground was firm and covered with long grass. There were few big shell holes, such as are to be seen in Flanders, for comparatively little artillery work had been done against this sector. It was ideal going for the big land monitors, and they made the most of it. As they started forward the British put a heavy screen of smoke up all about them, so that it was impossible for the enemy to see them many yards away.

The tanks reached the German outpost line in front of the main line, and without stopping, surged through it toward the barbed wire entangle-

ments, their guns working steadily all the while. Here was a point where it had been feared they might encounter difficulties, but they did not. They crashed through the barbed wire, and by 7:29 the British infantry were going through the gaps thus made.

The surprise attack was launched at dawn over a wide front. In the first few hours its progress was marked with evident success. The resistance offered by the dazed Germans yesterday morning was negligible, and by noon British pioneers already were at work laying roads across the enemy line, while prisoners in considerable numbers had begun to come back from various directions.

British Casualties Light  
The casualties of the attacking forces thus far have been light. Great numbers of German dead lie before the main Hindenburg trench, where the bewildered enemy, taken unawares, made a half-hearted attempt to stem the onrushing Britons.

The battle was an innovation for the Western front, for it was begun without any preliminary artillery work. Upon the army tanks rested the responsibility for victory or defeat, and they fulfilled all expectations. The von giants went through the tremendous line of barbed wire entanglements in front of the main Hindenburg position and on over the trenches as though they were no more.

The tanks started forward at 6:20 o'clock, and by 11:30 the British infantry, which had swarmed into the holes made by the mighty engines, was engaging the enemy in open fighting along the Hindenburg support line back of the main defenses at many points. Up to noon yesterday there had been no hard fighting, and the German artillery fire had been very weak.

The Germans surrendered freely in numerous places, and several hundred

were brought in during the first few hours of fighting.

Two attempted counter attacks were smashed by the British infantry in the early hours, one in a tunnel trench near Bullecourt, the other at Havrincourt Park, where one company of Germans essayed an advance.

The tanks yesterday afternoon, followed by infantry, were continuing their journey into German territory.

Prisoners admit ruefully that the attack was a surprise to them and caught many of them in their dug-outs. The secrecy with which the British made their preparations was one of the most striking features of the offensive.

Guns, tanks and troops were moved into the Cambrai sector at night and carefully hidden during the day.

Up to the actual hour of the British attack there were moments when great stillness reigned over the battle front, and it seemed impossible that within a short time the line would be a seething cauldron. At 5:20 o'clock a long line of tanks, distributed over a wide front, started forward.

At the same time the British infantry on either side of the land monitors made threats at the German line. Within a few seconds the entire enemy front for a distance of many miles was flaming with variegated signals which called frantically for help from the German gunners in the rear. Red, green, white and blue lights shot up in every direction, and the rockets showered a myriad of stars down through the gloom, like a mammoth display of fireworks.

Pershing, as Haig's Guest, Sees Battle  
[By The Associated Press]  
BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 21.—General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, was present at the British headquarters as the guest of Field Marshal Haig, the British commander, to witness the British offensive.

General Pershing left the Cambrai front last night, having spent the day with Field Marshal Haig witnessing the operations. The American commander was close to the front during the early part of the operations and took the keenest interest in the working out of the British scheme for smashing through the chain of defenses.

8,000 Prisoners and Many Big Guns Taken in New Drive by Haig

Byng's Cavalry Joins in Advance

Berlin Admits French Have Made Gains Along Front of Six Miles

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Nov. 21.—"Byng has broken an impenetrable barrier." This is the British description of the surprise attack which found the Germans off guard between Arras and St. Quentin and cost them two great gaps in the famous Hindenburg line, one of them, west of Cambrai, more than seven miles wide and five deep, thousands of prisoners, many guns and vast stores of supplies. And that covers only the first phase of the greatest feat of British arms, for General Byng is still advancing.

The most remarkable feature of the entire victory was that it was achieved wholly without artillery preparation, the British infantry sweeping forward in the wake of great land fleets of tanks, which tore their way through the German wire entanglements as though they had been straw barriers and wallowed their way across the widest trenches. Apparently, the German High Command was caught completely napping, not a hint of the vast British preparations having reached the frightened enemy.

8,000 Prisoners Captured  
Eight thousand prisoners have been counted, Field Marshal Haig announced to-night; the Scheldt Canal has been crossed, additional villages occupied and captives taken from reserve forces hurried up by Prince Rupprecht.

The latest dispatches from the fighting fronts declare that thousands of British mounted troops, charging with the indefatigable tanks, are harrying the enemy in open country. The cavalry, which has awaited just this opportunity to vindicate itself on the Western front, has been engaged in open fighting since yesterday, practically the first since the Battle of the Marne, and is doing great work in thrusting the Germans back upon Cambrai.

According to Berlin the French also started an offensive on a six-mile front between Craonne and Berry-au-Bac, southeast of Laon, the Germans admitting "strong French advances." According to Paris the French blow was only a minor one, being confined to a front of two-thirds of a mile and a depth of 400 yards.

As this is written the British threaten Cambrai, one of the keys to the whole German position in the West. No stroke of British generalship in the whole war has been more brilliant than General Sir Julian Byng's highly skilful and successful thrust on a part of the front which has remained conspicuously quiet through many months.

Militarily it is a great success in every sense of the word and the finest the British have to their credit, while politically it is of immense value and comes at a "psychological moment."

It will affect the whole situation profoundly and it will count more than dozens of optimistic speeches and hundreds of stories of British prowess. Although it is now viewed in the first flush of enthusiasm, it is big enough to bear the closest inspection later, as Byng's thrust opens the way to far-reaching results.

The political consequences are just as profound as the military. To accomplish his first Byng returned to first principles and conceived the idea of launching a surprise assault.

Favored by Fortune  
Fortune favored him. For the last fortnight his preparations have been carried on unobserved by aviators, who were unable to see the concentration of the Hindenburg line led them to strip it bare, no part of the Western front being held so lightly, as the French announcement of the disposition of German divisions shows.

Instead of advertising his plans by subjecting the enemy's line to prolonged bombardment, Byng pinned his faith on his tanks, and with good reason, as results proved.

The greatest feat of tanks yet concentrated at a single point was ready early yesterday morning when the order was given for the advance. Over comparatively solid earth a swarm of monsters worked their way, flattening out masses of wire entanglements and enfilading trenches, across which they rested.

Completely flabbergasted by their overpowering force, the German troops holding the first lines either surrendered immediately or broke in flight. The main attack seems to have been